MANUAL OF THE UNITED STATES

For the Information of Immigrants and Foreigners

PUBLISHED BY

The National Society
Daughters of the American Revolution

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Manual of the United States

For the Information of Immigrants and Foreigners

REVISED AND ENLARGED

COMPILED BY

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PUBLISHED BY

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY
DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION
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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

This second edition of the Manual has been revised and enlarged with the advice of expert Americanization educators.

Many passages have been put into simpler language. Much new and up-to-date material has been added, notably the recently adopted naturalization law giving independent citizenship to married alien women. Larger type has been used. So far as possible, the constructive suggestions of practical Americanization workers have been followed.

Both first and second editions were compiled under the direction of the vice-chairman in charge of the Manual, Committee on Patriotic Education, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Our thanks are gratefully given to those educators, immigration officials, and Americanization teachers whose interest and assistance have helped so materially to make this work a success.

ELIZABETH C. BARNEY BUEL,
Vice-Chairman in Charge of Manual,
Committee on Patriotic Education,
National Society of the
Daughters of the American Revolution.

THE AMERICAN'S CREED

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people, whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic; a sovereign Nation of many sovereign States; a perfect Union, one and inseparable, established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice, and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes.

I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag; and to defend it against all enemies.

—William Tyler Page.

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CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C.

FOREWORD TO THE IMMIGRANT

This book is given to you by the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the hope that you will find it of great practical use in learning about our country, the opportunities it offers you, its form of government, and how to become patriotic citizens. Helpful hints for your guidance will be found at the close of this volume.

MEMORIAL CONTINENTAL HALL

HOME OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

Welcome to the United States, all men, women, and children who come to this country with the idea of becoming loyal, law-abiding citizens!

To all such the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution extends a sincere and hearty welcome.

This Society which welcomes you is composed of women who are direct descendants of the men who fought in the War of the American Revolution, which began in 1775 and lasted until 1781; they fought to maintain and establish a free, representative government in which all citizens should have a share. Here men and women live and work in peace and prosperity under laws of their own making.

Soon after this war ended, the people of the several States who had engaged in it adopted a Constitution for their guidance and government. Under the just and free government secured to us by that Constitution, this country has grown from thirteen to forty-eight States; it has advanced in population from three million to about one hundred and five million; in prosperity and progress, in art, science, and industry, it has outgrown every country in the world.

The flag of our country is composed of thirteen alternating red and white stripes, seven red and six white, which represent the thirteen original

States which fought in the Revolution, and forty-eight stars, which represent all the States that now make up the American Republic.

The Daughters of the American Revolution were organized from among the descendants of those who fought or served in that War of the American Revolution, and who by their sacrifices gave us that flag.

Our organization was founded to foster and promote patriotism, to keep alive a deep and abiding love for our country and its institutions. One of our aims is to help strangers who come to this country to understand our Government and all that our flag stands for.

Tracing our ancestry back to the founding of our Government, and having pride in that fact, we realize that all others coming to these shores with honest and upright purposes, as did our ancestors, should have equal opportunities and honor.

In that spirit, in the spirit of good will and fraternity, we, the Daughters of the American Revolution, extend our hands in welcome and friendship to you.

If it is your aim, as it should be, to become a part of our American family, we will be glad to aid and assist you in establishing your future life among us, in order that you may receive the best our country has to give. We need your aid in guarding, cherishing, and developing the ideals of American life. We ask you to make yourselves worthy to become a citizen of our country, to regard it as your country, to study its history, to become acquainted with its literature, its traditions, and its laws. We

hope you will save your money and buy a home, for we believe that in so doing you will feel more interest in this land of your adoption.

There are chapters, or branches, of our Society in the principal cities and towns of the United States. We ask you to make your presence known to the regent of the chapter in the town in which you locate. She will be glad to supply you with such information as will serve you in establishing yourself among us as a citizen.

It is a proud honor to have American citizenship conferred upon you. It is more honorable to deserve such citizenship by being loyal to our country and obedient to its laws. We invite you to share in this citizenship when you have learned its duties and privileges.

That liberty for which our fathers fought and our mothers worked and prayed, we gladly share with you, but we ask you to remember that liberty does not mean license or lawlessness. True liberty such as we offer you in this country means freedom to enjoy all the rights and blessings which it confers upon you only as long as you do not interfere with the rights and blessings of others. This is a free country, but it does not make you free to injure other people. This is the land of equal opportunity for all. We offer you these equal opportunities.

ANNE ROGERS MINOR,
President General, National Society,
Daughters of the American Revolution.

A MESSAGE TO THE IMMIGRANT

Since the discovery of America, more than 33,000,000 immigrants have been welcomed to the United States. The most of these were of European stock. Many came because they were poor. They sought to make a home for themselves and family. Others came because of religious persecution. They came to escape tyrannical government. The poverty, unhappiness, and oppression which caused many of them to migrate have become but a memory. They have found peace and happiness and have prospered. America expects that those who come here shall respect its institutions, obey its laws, be peaceful, honest and industrious, become naturalized citizens, be *Americans*. America expects them to respect and defend the flag that protects them; to love, honor, and be loyal to the country that gives them this peace, happiness, and prosperity; to make themselves worthy to receive the great gift of American citizenship; to become *true Americans* in heart and soul.

FINDING WORK

There are large numbers of employment offices which will help you in finding a job. They all charge certain fees for this service. There are laws in nearly every State regarding such private employment agencies. If you go to one of these, make sure that it has a license. Be sure that it has a good reputation for honesty and reliability.

The following welfare organizations will also do

much to help you in finding work: the Young Men's Christian Association; Young Women's Christian Association; Jewish Welfare organizations; the Salvation Army, and the Knights of Columbus. They have branches in most of the principal towns and cities. Chapters of the American Red Cross will also direct you to the best places to apply for jobs, or for help if sick and in trouble. Any one of these organizations will help you in many ways.

Chapters of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution may also be able to help you find work.

Free employment agencies are also conducted by the governments of many States. These agencies are located in the principal cities of these States. They cannot help you unless you understand and speak English. You may find them by asking any one of the above-mentioned welfare organizations for the "Free Employment Service" of the State.

LABOR LAWS

All the States have labor laws which protect working men, women, and children. They differ in the different States. Learn to know these laws in your State.

The laws of every State forbid the taking of more than certain amounts of a worker's wages in payment of his debts. Forty States make wages a first claim against the employer. In those States an employer must pay his workmen their wages before paying his other debts.

Many laws protect women and children by limiting their hours of work. Many States forbid the employment of women and children in dangerous industries. Some States have laws to enforce healthful and sanitary surroundings and conditions of labor. Certain States have passed laws forbidding the manufacture of articles in homes where there are contagious diseases or unhealthful conditions. Many States have laws granting pensions to poor mothers whose husbands are dead or disabled. The sum is different in each State. It is supposed to be large enough to help the mother make a home for herself and her children. This sum helps her to keep her children from want.

Many States forbid night work for women and children.

Children are not usually allowed to work before they are fourteen years of age. In many States they must attend "continuation school" after they have reached the working age.

Workmen may obtain compensation from their employers for injuries suffered while at work. A certain amount is paid for a certain injury. For further details, see "Helpful Hints" at the end of this book, in the section with the title "If You Are Hurt."

LEARN ENGLISH

English is the language spoken in the United States. It is very important that you learn it. You will need it to obtain work. You will need it in order to understand instructions given you by

the men for whom you work. You must be able to read English to understand signs and warnings of danger. You can then do your work better, more easily and more safely. You may be able to obtain better positions and higher wages.

You will need to know English in order to buy things you require. If you have a farm you will need it to sell your products to the best advantage. Read English in order to learn about the best farming methods in America. If you know English, dishonest people who speak English will not be able to rob or cheat you.

You can learn to speak English easily. You can learn to read and write English easily in a night school. Then you will feel more at home in America. Your children will respect you more highly. They learn about America in school. They will think that they know more than you, their parents, if you do not learn to speak English. They will not obey you if they do not respect you. Your children will want you to be like Americans. You yourself would be glad to be able to talk to Americans. When you cannot speak to them you feel ashamed. If you learn to speak English you will not need an interpreter. You will not be made an American citizen unless you speak English. Study the history of America. Study the plan of our Government. Study the problems of our country today. Then you will be the kind of citizen America needs. You will be a good citizen.

HOW TO LEARN ENGLISH

The English language is a beautiful language. You will learn to speak it correctly if you learn it in school. Almost every town has special classes at night for men and women who wish to learn English. If there is no school in your town, try to get your friends interested in one. The town may start one if enough people want to learn English.

Go to evening school. You will learn easily in school with a good teacher. Listen to people speaking English. Use the English words you know as often as you can. Ask someone to teach you the names of things you use in your home. Learn the names of your tools for work. Learn a few new words each day. Soon you will have a great number.

In school, as you learn to speak and understand English, you will be taught to read and write it. Borrow books from the public library to read at home. The librarian will be glad to pick out simple but interesting ones for you. Try to read all the signs and posters you see. Copy words and expressions you do not understand and bring them to class. Your teacher will help you and will use them in teaching your friends also. Try to read the American newspapers. The people around you will be glad to help you. Be patient and industrious.

Do not live in the crowded parts of a city, among those who speak a foreign language. Associate with those who speak English and make friends

with them. Live among them if possible. Learn their customs and the American way of living.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS; ADVANTAGES OF EDUCATION

America believes in education. With few exceptions, the immigration laws now exclude immigrants over sixteen years of age who are not able to read. Every State has laws which require that children, when they reach the age of five to seven years, shall attend school. They must attend school for a certain number of months each year, until they have reached an age of from twelve to sixteen years. The laws usually provide for the punishment of parents who do not send their children to school for the required time. A good education will help your children to get better jobs after they have passed school age. See that your children go to school regularly. Keep them in school as long as possible. Become acquainted with those who teach your children.

In some States children cannot leave school to work until they are twelve years old. In other States the age limit is fourteen or sixteen years.

When your children are graduated from grammar school, urge them to go to high school. Later they may win a free scholarship in a college. Many boys and girls work their way through college.

Besides the public school systems, there are a large number of private schools and colleges in the United States. In the larger cities there are manual training schools. Instruction is given in

such branches as carpentry, plumbing, plastering, blacksmithing, printing, typewriting, metal-working, sewing, cooking, and other useful subjects.

HELP IN PREPARING FOR CITIZENSHIP

In almost every town there is a night school for men and women who wish to prepare for citizenship. In these schools you learn to understand what a great country this is. You learn the American language and American customs. Go to the nearest school. You will find friends there. You will learn quickly.

If there is no school get a number of your friends to sign a petition for a night school. Take the petition to the superintendent of public schools. He may be able to start a school. If you cannot go to school, try to take private lessons from a good teacher.

Women should study English in evening schools. Women who are citizens may vote. They must study to vote in the best way. In some schools sewing and cooking are taught. Trades are also taught in some schools. In some cities and towns the Daughters of the American Revolution have free classes in English for women. They teach sewing and cooking also.

The Government of the United States welcomes good men and women to the ranks of its citizens.

ADVANTAGES OF CITIZENSHIP

A naturalized citizen of the United States has the following advantages over an alien:

(*a*) He may vote at all general elections. He helps to choose officers of the local, State, and national governments. In some States he may vote directly on the making or repeal of laws.

(*b*) He may hold any public office in the United States, except the office of the President of the United States. (An alien cannot hold public office.)

(*c*) He may obtain passports to travel abroad under the protection of the United States flag. (No protection in traveling abroad is offered by the United States to non-declarant aliens.)

(*d*) The National Government owns thousands of acres of land. This is called public land. The Government grants its citizens the privilege of making permanent homes on this land. Only a small fee is required. If an alien "declares his intention" of becoming an American citizen he may enter upon "public lands." He must become an American citizen, however, before he can obtain a title to this land.

(*e*) He is entitled to hunting and fishing licenses the same as a native-born citizen. He should study and understand the game laws. (In some States an alien is denied the right to fish or hunt for game.)

(*f*) He may hold any position, public or private.

(*g*) He may serve on juries in all courts.

(*h*) He is entitled to all the other guarantees, privileges, and immunities given by the Constitution of the United States.

DUTIES OF A GOOD CITIZEN

Make use of your vote, and vote honestly and intelligently. The vote is the greatest gift that citizenship gives you. It is the most sacred right of a free people. Accept jury duty. Bear arms in war. Pay taxes without attempt at evasion. Save regularly and invest your savings. Do not throw papers and rubbish in the streets or public parks. Keep neat and clean the streets and premises around your own home. Obey and respect the laws, the courts and court officers. Obey and respect officers of the United States and State governments. Respect and guard the flag. Uphold the Government and Constitution of the United States and of the State you live in. Be useful and loyal to your town, city, or little community, to your State, and to the Nation.

HOW TO BECOME A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES

Naturalization Law

If you are over eighteen years of age and have established your home here, you may apply for citizenship papers at the office of the clerk of the court which has charge of naturalization in the county in which you live.

You must first file with him what is called a "declaration of intention," or "first paper." This means that you declare that your intention is to become a citizen of the United States. The fee for this first paper is $1.00. You do not have to know how to sign your name. You may make your "mark." You need no witness to get this paper. A first paper is not good after seven years. If seven years pass before you get your second papers you will need to apply for first papers again.

When you have been in this country five years, you may apply for second papers. This is called "filing a petition for naturalization" because in these papers you ask the court to make you a citizen. These second papers are called final or naturalization papers.

If you came here after June 29, 1906, you must get a "certificate of arrival" from the Bureau of Naturalization, Washington, D. C., before you apply for your second papers. Go to the clerk of the court or the teacher of the evening school for the blank on which to write your request for this certificate. There is no fee for this certificate.

The second papers may be taken out two years after the first if you have lived in America five years. If you had lived in America only one year before you took out your first papers you would have to wait four years to get your second papers. To get this paper apply to the naturalization officials in your locality.

Bring two witnesses with you. They must be reliable men, citizens of the United States. If they are naturalized citizens they should bring their

naturalization papers with them. They must know you personally. They must swear that you have lived in this country for the last five years, and in the State for the last year. They must swear that you are of good moral character; that you will make a good citizen.

If an alien has not lived in the State five years, he may bring two witnesses with him who have known him for a year while living in the State. He must also get written statements from two witnesses who knew him in other States in which he has lived. Such a statement is called a "deposition." The clerk of the court will supply blanks for these depositions.

To secure your final papers you must be able to speak English. You must be able to write your name. The fee for these papers is $4.00.

Ninety days after filing your petition you must appear in court with your two witnesses. During that time the agents of the naturalization department have been investigating your statements. Therefore do not make a false statement in your petition. It is a crime to do so. The examiner will ask you questions about our Government and our country. If you pass, you will be allowed to take the Oath of Allegiance to the United States. Then you are an American citizen. You are given a certificate of naturalization.

When you take the Oath of Allegiance you promise to give up your allegiance to your former country. You may keep your love for that country. America does not ask you to forget your old home. But you cannot have two countries. Therefore

America says when you become an American citizen, you must remember that henceforth you have ONE COUNTRY, and that country is AMERICA. America asks you to remember that the flag of the United States protects you. Her laws are made for you as well as for the people who are born here. They protect your interests. Therefore you promise to respect, honor, and defend the Constitution of the United States. Love the flag which protects you. If you will be true to her, America will be glad to have you as a citizen. If you do not wish to be true to her, do not ask to be made an American citizen. In that case you may return to your native land. You cannot have two countries.

NOTE.—If you live in Cleveland, Ohio, you must go for your citizenship papers to the Citizens' Bureau, Old County Court House, Public Square. Here you will get help and information.

HOW WOMEN BECOME CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES

A new naturalization law for married women was passed September 22, 1922. Now an alien woman cannot become a citizen by marrying an American citizen. An alien who married a citizen after September 22, 1922, will be an alien until she herself applies for citizenship. After September 22, 1922, a woman is not made a citizen when her husband receives his citizenship papers. She must apply for citizenship herself. These married women do *not* need first papers. Only second pa-

pers are required. These second papers may be filed when the applicant for citizenship has lived in this country one year.

A woman who *was* an American citizen before September 22, 1922, but who lost her citizenship by marrying an alien, may become a citizen again. She must file a petition for naturalization in the usual way. She needs no first papers. She needs only one year's continuous residence in this country immediately preceding the filing of her petition. She needs no certificate of arrival if she has lived in this country during her married life.

An alien woman who was married to an *alien* before September 22, 1922, may become a citizen of the United States. A woman who marries an alien after that date may also become a citizen of the United States in the usual way. In either case she must comply with ALL of the requirements of the naturalization law. She must file a declaration of intention; she must have lived five years continuously in the United States, and one year in the State. She must get her certificate of arrival if she came to this country after June 29, 1906. She must speak English; she must be able to write her name in her own handwriting.

Single alien women may become citizens by complying with ALL requirements of the naturalization law in the same way as the men.

No woman can become a citizen if her husband withdrew his application for citizenship so as to avoid military service for this country during the war.

No woman citizen of the United States can ever lose her citizenship unless she gives it up of her own accord before a court of naturalization.

But if a woman citizen marries an alien *who can never become* a citizen, she loses her own citizenship.

A married woman whose husband is not eligible to citizenship cannot become a citizen herself during her married life.

No woman who is not eligible to citizenship as to race, color and other legal requirements, can become a citizen of the United States.

THE UNITED STATES—A BRIEF HISTORY

When Columbus, an Italian, discovered America, in 1492, the only parts of the world then known were Europe, western and southern Asia, and northern Africa. All of these countries together probably had a population of not more than two hundred million. Today the United States alone has a population more than one-half that number. The centers of civilization then were the countries of Europe west of Russia, and the cities were small. In most of these countries, the governments were largely in the hands of emperors, kings, and princes. The people did not choose these rulers. The people had no say in making the laws.

When discovered, America was sparsely settled by Indians. That part later known as the United States was explored by the Spanish, English, French, and Dutch. The English made their first

permanent settlement in Jamestown, in Virginia, in 1607. Their second permanent settlement was made at Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1620, by the "Pilgrim Fathers."

In England there were people who did not wish to go to the King's church. They were treated so badly that they left England. They went to Holland. But they were not satisfied in Holland. They decided to go to America. They sailed from Plymouth, England, in a little ship called the "Mayflower." On a cold December day they landed on the rocky coast of New England. There were no white people to welcome them. They had to build log houses for their wives and children. Life was very hard for them during the years that followed. But they were willing to suffer if they could worship God the way they thought right. They believed that God was guiding them. This faith made them strong enough to endure their sufferings. America will honor the Pilgrims always because they brought the love of liberty to America; because they suffered to plant this love in America. That love of liberty has made America great and free.

Let us study this idea of liberty which the Pilgrims had. They believed that the people have the right and power to make the laws. They believed that these laws should be made for "the general good"—for the good of all. They believed that each one should obey these laws, since the people had made them. True liberty respects the rights of others. The Pilgrims came to America to have this liberty. They suffered hardships of many

Photograph by Handy.

WASHINGTON BEFORE THE TRENCHES
AT YORKTOWN
WASHINGTON IS ACCOMPANIED BY HIS STAFF AND GENERAL OFFICERS—HAMILTON, LAFAYETTE, KNOX, AND ROCHAMBEAU. REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, WASHINGTON, D. C.

kinds, but they would not go back to England because they did not wish to lose this liberty.

The English who came to Virginia believed also in self-government. In 1619 they held the first representative assembly in America. Each settlement in Virginia elected two men. These men met at Jamestown and made the laws for the colony.

England had thirteen colonies located on the Atlantic Coast. These colonies grew and prospered for one hundred and fifty years.

Many laws for these colonies were passed by the English Parliament. The colonies were not represented in the English Parliament. The colonists thought it was unfair to have to obey laws made in this way without their consent. When George the Third was king he tried to rule England and America like an autocrat. The colonists revolted.

The war of the American Revolution began in April, 1775. The colonists fought for seven terrible years. George Washington was their great leader. He is called "The Father of his Country." Lafayette and Rochambeau helped the Americans. They came from France. Later, France sent an army and navy to help. Baron Steuben, a German, De Kalb, a Bavarian, and Kosciusko, a Pole, helped our soldiers.

After a year of fighting the colonies declared themselves free. They said they would be a separate nation, independent of England. This was on July 4, 1776. Ever since that date we have celebrated July 4 as the birthday of our nation.

The document which declared our freedom was called the Declaration of Independence. It still

exists, and is kept carefully guarded in the city of Washington. The Declaration of Independence states that all men were given certain rights. It says that among these rights are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The Declaration of Independence declares that governments are made among men to secure these rights. The United States Government has power because the people have given their consent.

Independence was finally won from England and peace secured in 1783. In 1788, Washington was elected as the first President of the United States. In 1787, this new nation, made up of thirteen separate colonies or States, formed "a more perfect union" under the Constitution of the United States. This was drawn up by the representatives of the people of the several States. It was finally adopted by them all.

GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES OR FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

During the Revolutionary War the new country was associated under what were called Articles of Confederation. There was a Continental Congress, a body of men who represented the States. After the war this form of government proved to be too weak. The States were not really united under it. Each State wished to have a great deal of power. They did not work together. Each State coined its own money. Each State had its own laws about trade with other States. This alone caused confusion. The new country needed

money. It needed money to pay the expenses of an army and navy. It needed money to pay the debt caused by the war. Congress had no power to make each State pay its share of this debt. Congress could make laws, but it could not enforce them. The nation had no leader, no President. Because of this lack of power the National Government was very weak for six years after the Revolution.

In 1787 delegates from each State met at Philadelphia. They were the ablest statesmen in the country at that time. They drew up a new plan of government. This was called the Constitution of the United States. The States agreed to give up certain of their powers and rights to the National Government. In return the National Government was to allow the State governments certain powers.

This Constitution is the supreme law of the land, to which all other laws give way. It gives to the Federal Government control of relations with foreign countries. It gives the right to declare war or make peace, and the control of the army and navy. It gives the power to lay and collect taxes, duties and imposts, and to provide for the general defense of the country. It regulates commerce between the several States and with foreign countries. It makes the laws governing immigration and naturalization. It controls the postal service, coins money, prints the national currency and punishes the counterfeiting thereof. It grants patents and copyrights, and fixes the standard of weights and measures. These are some of the

powers given up by the States to the Federal, or United States, Government. Besides this, the Constitution guards the personal rights and liberties of individuals—their right to life, liberty, and private property, their right to be secure in their persons, houses and effects, their right to free speech and free assembly. No law can be passed by the United States or any State which takes these rights away. The Constitution is thus the guardian of your safety and happiness.

The Constitution provided for a government under three departments. One department makes the laws. This is called the legislative department. The executive department enforces the laws. The third department punishes those who break the laws. It also settles disputes about the law itself.

1. The legislative or law-making branch of our Government is called Congress. It is divided into a Senate and a House of Representatives. Two Senators are elected from each State. A Senator serves for six years. The Representatives are elected from 435 Congressional districts. The number of Representatives the States have differs according to their population. A Representative serves two years.

2. The Chief Executive of the United States is the President. He is elected once in four years by electors. The electors are themselves chosen by the people. It is the President's duty to see that the laws are carried out. He appoints the ten members of his cabinet. The cabinet officers have charge of the several departments of the govern-

ment. They see that the different activities of the Federal Government are carried out. These departments are: Department of State, Department of the Treasury, Department of War, Department of Justice, Post-Office Department, Department of the Navy, Department of the Interior, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, and Department of Labor. The President recommends to Congress the passage of laws, and has the privilege of signing or vetoing acts passed by Congress. He negotiates treaties with foreign governments, but these must be ratified—that is, confirmed or agreed to by the Senate. He commands the army and navy.

3. The judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court and three sets of inferior courts. The Supreme Court guards the Constitution by deciding whether or not any law passed by the United States Congress or by any State violates any of its provisions. It also in the same way guards our treaties with foreign countries.

STATE GOVERNMENTS

When the thirteen colonies declared their independence of Great Britain, in 1776, they became independent States. Some of them continued for a time their governments under their English charters. Others formed new governments under constitutions adopted by the people. New States have been admitted into the Union from time to time. All States have constitutions adopted by the people.

The powers of government are divided into legislative, executive, and judicial branches.

The State legislatures make the State laws. Each legislature is composed of two houses which are usually named Senate and Assembly. The members of these legislatures are chosen directly by the people. Their terms of office vary in different States.

The executive branch sees that the laws passed by the legislatures are carried into effect. The chief executive officer, called the Governor, is elected by the people. His term varies from one to four years in different States. He has under him several bureaus, which deal with different features of the law, such as agriculture, labor, finance, education, militia.

The judicial branch is composed of the State courts. These courts apply the laws to the various cases which come before them. These courts differ as to their names and the classes of cases which they consider. There are courts in all of the States which deal with crimes. Others handle only civil cases. There are superior courts, to which the people may carry the cases on appeal.

Self-government is one of the principles of American democracy. In order that the people may take an active part in the government of their own community the State is divided into counties.

The voters of the counties elect their own officers to take charge of the affairs of that county. There are over 3,000 counties in the United States. They vary in size. Bristol County is 25 square miles in area. Custer County, Montana, covers 20,175

square miles. The county constructs and keeps in repair bridges and highways. It keeps the county alms house. The county acts for the State in keeping the peace, in arresting and punishing for crime. Some counties do many other things. County government is very important in the South and in the West.

Town and city government are other forms of local government. In New England, town government was developed by the early colonists. They lived in small compact settlements. People who vote in cities and in towns have charge of local matters. They have control of the schools, the health department, the street department, the keeping of peace. They choose the men whom they wish to have represent their community in the State Assembly. Every man and woman should be proud to know that he or she has a share in the government of his community. Each one should try to fit himself to take an honest, active part in the management of his town or city.

THE IMMIGRATION LAWS

The United States has extended a welcoming hand to the European races. Not all of the people of those races are allowed to enter the country. It is the duty of a government to preserve itself and its form of government. The Government of the United States was founded and built up by those who fought for its establishment. Its laws are made by persons selected by its citizens. It does not welcome those who would overthrow that gov-

ernment and the liberties, happiness, and prosperity which it seeks to insure.

The United States and the several States have laws which punish attempts to destroy their governments and the peace, liberty, and prosperity established for those who live here. The immigration laws provide for the exclusion and deportation at any time of—

"Anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the Government of the United States, or of all forms of law, or who disbelieve in or are opposed to organized government, or who advocate the assassination of public officials or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property; persons who are members of or affiliated with any organization entertaining and teaching disbelief in or opposition to organized government, or who advocate or teach the duty, necessity, or propriety of the unlawful assaulting or killing of any officer or officers, either of specific individuals or of officers generally, of the Government of the United States, or of any other organized government, because of his or their official character, or who advocate or teach the unlawful destruction of property."

The immigration laws are framed in part with a view to protecting and insuring the happiness, well-being, prosperity, and moral welfare of those residing here. They exclude persons coming for immoral purposes, those seeking to import others for immoral purposes, and those who are supported by the proceeds of prostitution. They exclude

idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded, paupers, professional beggars, and vagrants. They exclude those who in all probability will have to be supported in public institutions at the expense of the people, such as insane persons, habitual drunkards, and those likely to become public charges. In order to protect the health of the people, they exclude persons afflicted with tuberculosis. People cannot enter who have a loathsome or contagious disease. In order to protect the family relation, the immigration laws exclude polygamists. A polygamist is a person who practices or believes in the having of more than one husband or wife at the same time. They exclude the criminal—persons who have been convicted of a felony or other crime. In order to protect the working man, they exclude contract laborers.

Those who are not citizens of the United States are admitted on probation. If found here unlawfully they may be returned to the country from whence they came.

A law recently passed limits the number of each nationality admitted in any one year to 3 per cent of the number who were settled here in 1910.

American citizenship is too high an honor to be given away lightly to all who want to come. America welcomes you to her shores if you are sound and healthy in mind and body; if you are of good character, honest, thrifty, industrious, and moral; if you intend to stay and make this country your home as a naturalized citizen. It is your duty to try to win the prize of American citizenship by learning American ways of living. You must learn

"LIBERTY ENLIGHTENING THE WORLD" Photograph by Handy.

NEW YORK HARBOR

GIFT OF THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. REPRODUCED BY COURTESY OF THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART, WASHINGTON, D. C.

what it means to be a good American citizen. Citizenship has its duties as well as its privileges. It should be your care to perform these duties well in return for the opportunities America gives to you. If you do this you will be welcomed and respected.

THE AMERICAN FLAG

One Flag, One Country, One God Over All

All civilized countries have emblems which stand for their countries. When we look at a flag we think of the government of the country. We think of its history. We remember that it stands for the principles of that country. If those principles are great we admire that flag. The flag of a nation stands for every person in the country who loves and works for that flag. It stands for every person who has died for it. By our work, by our lives, we help to make our country great and good.

The original American flag was adopted by the Continental Congress on June 14, 1777. It had thirteen white stars in a blue field to signify the original thirteen States, and thirteen red and white stripes. The present flag has forty-eight white stars in a blue field, to represent the forty-eight States. The thirteen red and white stripes stand for the first thirteen States. Eight times the "Stars and Stripes" have flown triumphantly in just wars —seven times against a foreign foe and once in a war between the States. In each conflict it has upheld the national honor. Today it waves over a magnificent domain of 3,690,320 square miles. It protects 118,000,000 people.

This flag stands for liberty, justice, and equality, and is called "The Star Spangled Banner." As a symbol of liberty, it floats from every public building in the land. It is a punishable offense to deface, desecrate, mutilate, or destroy it. The school children are taught its meaning and history and reverence for it. The laws provide that it shall be displayed upon or in front of the public school buildings. In some States daily honors are paid to it in the schools. "Flag Day," June 14, is observed by custom in all the States. It is becoming a national day. Patriotic exercises are held in the public schools to teach the history, meaning, and love for the flag. America was settled by lovers of liberty. America expects those who come among us to love and revere this flag, the emblem of a free people.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE USE OF THE AMERICAN FLAG

1. The American flag is the symbol of our country. It should command the respect of every citizen. It should be displayed on Lincoln's Birthday, February 12; Washington's Birthday, February 22; Memorial Day, May 30; Flag Day, June 14; Independence Day, July 4; Constitution Day, September 17, and Armistice Day, November 11.

2. When not in use, the flag should be kept neatly rolled or folded and put away in a proper place. It should never be handled heedlessly or left carelessly lying about. It should never be allowed to touch the ground when being carried or hoisted.

3. When displayed on a staff, whether upright or horizontal, the flag should be fully hoisted to the top of the staff, with the "union," or blue field of stars, uppermost. When displayed at half-mast it is a sign of public mourning. Clubs and societies may also display their flags at half-mast as a sign of mourning for the death of a member. When displayed with the union down it is a sign of distress or calamity.

4. When the national flag is displayed with the State flag or flags of other countries on the same staff, it should fly at the top; if in groups of other flags, it should be in the center and fly the highest.

5. When carried in parades with other flags, or displayed from buildings or on platforms, the national flag should have the place of honor on the right. The right-hand side of a platform is at the right hand of the speaker when facing the audience. The right-hand side of a building is at the right of a person when coming *out* of the front door. Whenever possible, the flag should be flown from a staff, and not fastened to the side of a building, platform, or scaffolding; but when no staff can be had, it may be so fastened if hung straight and not draped or looped. It must not be used for decoration.

6. The flag should never be used as a cover for table or desk or box; it must not be put where anything except the Bible can be placed on it.

7. If there is no staff and the flag must be hung on walls, the blue field should be at the right of the person facing it when it is hung with the stripes running up and down. When hung with the stripes running sideways, the blue field should be at the

left. When hung across the street as a banner, the blue field should be toward the north in streets running east and west, and to the east in streets running north and south. The blue field should always be at the top. The flag should never be displayed lying flat on the ground.

8. The flag should be saluted by all present when being hoisted or lowered or passing by in parade. If walking, *stop;* if sitting, *rise* and stand at attention, arms hanging at sides and heels together; men and boys should uncover. Likewise, whenever the "Star Spangled Banner," our national anthem, is played, all within hearing should rise and stand at attention in the same manner. The "Star Spangled Banner" should never be played as part of a medley or as a march.

9. The flag must not be used for any advertising purpose whatsoever. Neither it nor its semblance should be used as toys, fans, parasols, hammocks, sofa cushions, or coverings of chairs; it must not be printed on paper napkins or handkerchiefs or used disrespectfully in any way.

10. *It is against the law* to trample upon the flag or mutilate it in any way, or to treat it with insult or contempt, or to attach to it any object, placard, or inscription whatsoever.

11. Old or worn-out flags should be withdrawn from use and reverently burned.

Pledge to the Flag

"I pledge allegiance to the flag and to the Republic for which it stands; one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

It is repeated standing at attention facing the flag, the hands of all in the position of a military salute.

ARE YOU A FARMER?

Farming in America offers you an excellent opportunity to make a good living for yourself and family.

Work at good wages can generally be found in the cities. Frequently this work is temporary. Often men are thrown out of work. This idleness will soon consume your savings. If you are unmarried and working on a farm, your board and lodging will generally be furnished free. If you are a married man and work for wages on a farm, you will sometimes be furnished with a house, garden patch, cow, and certain supplies free. If you own or rent a farm, you will raise a large part of your necessary food. The immigrant who comes here and wishes to farm will find it advisable to work for another for a time. When he has had some experience on a farm, he can, by persistence and industry, save sufficient money to enable him to rent or buy a farm. The country life will be found to be more healthful. He will not be exposed to many of the diseases found in the city. A very large number of the immigrants who have come to America have become independent by taking up farming or gardening.

AGRICULTURAL AID

Every State government has a department which is making a special study of the different agricultural problems of that State. These bureaus furnish information free, which will be of assistance to the farmer. Every State has one or more agricultural colleges. Tuition is, in most cases, free to residents of the State. All of the States have agricultural experiment stations, usually in connection with the agricultural colleges. Several States have introduced agricultural studies into the public schools.

The United States Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., is the best organized in the world. It employs large numbers of scientists and experts. It has numerous experiment stations in different parts of the country. It also has experts working in State experiment stations. It experiments with the best grades of stock for the farm. It inquires into the diseases of farm animals, to learn how to prevent and cure them. It sends free pamphlets and bulletins containing information on all branches of agriculture.

There are several large national organizations or societies of farmers. These organizations have local branches. By lectures, publications, and in other ways they seek to educate their members in the best methods of farming. They advise them about selling their crops to the best advantage through co-operative buying and selling. There are also many local associations of farmers which deal with local farm problems. There are many

important farm journals telling of the various agricultural subjects. The colonization departments of many of the railroads furnish lists of farms and valuable information as to the farming advantages along their lines.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

The United States occupies the most fertile part of the North American continent. It has an area, exclusive of Territories and island possessions, of 2,917,774 square miles. It extends from Canada on the north to Mexico and the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans.

There is a variety of climate in the United States. This is due to the mountain ranges and to the extent of the country. There is a great difference in the soil in various parts of the country. Because of these two things we can raise with profit many agricultural products. No country in the world raises as many kinds of agricultural products. We produce the commercial agricultural products of every country in the world. Some sections of our country are noted for the raising of cattle. Other sections are adapted to dairying. Fruit is grown in many parts of the country. Some sections produce great crops of wheat, corn, oats, rice, cotton, potatoes, sugar cane, and tobacco.

The Division of Information, Bureau of Immigration, Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., has prepared for free distribution pamphlets on the "resources, products, and physical characteristics" of the several States. These pamphlets,

while brief, furnish much valuable information. They give directions for obtaining information from State officers.

BUYING A FARM

Every farmer wants to own his own farm. However, no one should buy a farm until he has had experience in this country. He should know about the soil and the crops. He should decide what kind of farm he wants. He should determine as to the particular section of the country in which he will settle. To gain experience, he should obtain employment with some successful farmer in that vicinity. In time he may be able to rent a farm. Frequently a farm can be rented with the privilege of buying. Generally it will be found better to locate in a section having a climate similar to that in which the immigrant lived before coming to America.

Do not buy a farm in a hurry. Do not buy one which you have not seen. Be sure of its value, the kind of crops which it will profitably produce, and their value. Ask experienced farmers about the farm you desire to buy. Find out whether the last owner prospered. Remember that the purchasing value of money in the United States is different from that in the country from which you came. A few acres of good land will give you more profit than one hundred acres of poor land. It is desirable that good schools for your children be available, that the farm be on or close to good roads, that a railroad station or market be near, and that the

buildings are good. BE SURE ABOUT THE TITLE. Consult a responsible lawyer, and have him make the contract and search the title. Have the buildings insured in a good company and notify the agent of the company of any alterations in the buildings and changes in your title. Become a member of your local county farm bureau association.

The prices of farm lands have greatly increased in many parts of the country. The average value of plow lands increased about 21 per cent during 1919. Fertile lands are still obtainable at a low price in some parts of the United States. This may be due to their being unimproved, because of the distance from a railroad or market, or because it is land from which the timber has been cut. The prices vary in different States and in different places in the same State. Frequently lands which produce large crops with a high market value will cost over a thousand dollars an acre.

MINERAL RESOURCES

This country has within its boundaries a great variety of metals and minerals. Some of the leading metals and minerals and the States within which they are mined are as follows:

Coal is mined principally in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Illinois, Ohio, and Kentucky, and in twenty-four of the other States, but in less amounts.

Iron mining and iron smelting is next in importance. Iron ore is mined chiefly in Minnesota, Michigan, Alabama, New York, and Wisconsin,

although twelve other States produce some ore. Iron smelting is done chiefly in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and Chicago, Illinois, and various points in the State of Ohio, and also in Alabama.

Copper is mined in many Western States, chiefly Arizona, Montana, Utah, and Michigan, although there is a small production in twenty other States.

Zinc is mined in both the East and West. The ore is mined in Missouri, Wisconsin, Montana, New Mexico, Colorado, New Jersey, and many other States, but chiefly smelted in Illinois, Oklahoma, and Kansas.

Lead is mined chiefly in Idaho and Missouri, but a good deal is produced by a number of other States.

Gold is mined in California, Colorado, Alaska, South Dakota, Arizona, Nevada, Montana, and Utah.

Silver is generally mined along with copper, lead, and gold; so that the principal production comes from the chief lead-producing States.

Petroleum is one of the most important products, and it is chiefly produced in Oklahoma, California, Kansas, Texas, and a number of other States in the Middle and Far West.

INDUSTRIES OF THE UNITED STATES

A great variety of manufactured articles is made within the United States. Some of the leading manufactures and the places which might be said to be the centers of such industries are as follows:

Agricultural implements are manufactured in large quantities in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio, New York, Indiana, and Michigan.

Automobiles, including bodies and parts, are manufactured principally in Michigan, Ohio, New York, and Indiana.

Boots and shoes, including cut stock and findings, is one of the largest of our industries. The principal States of their production, named in their order of greatest output, are Massachusetts, New York, Missouri, New Hampshire, Ohio, and Pennsylvania.

Clothing is produced in largest quantities in the States of Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland. The State of New York also produces gloves and mittens in large quantities.

Cutlery and edge tools is not one of the very largest of the industries of the country, but its total output is a surprise to many. The States which lead in this production are Connecticut, New York, and Massachusetts. The actual centers of production are spread in many of the smaller cities of the above States.

Firearms and ammunition, while manufactured in several localities, are primarily made in Connecticut and, like several other lines manufactured in this State, the centers of production are spread throughout the many small manufacturing cities of the State.

Glass is manufactured in its various forms principally in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and West Virginia. Several of the plants are located in the smaller communities. The city of

Pittsburgh provides an excellent field of endeavor for those interested in this work.

Hats.—Fur and felt hats are produced in quantity in the States of Pennsylvania, Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York.

Hosiery and knit goods are a product of the State of New York. They are produced in several of the smaller cities throughout the State.

Iron and steel.—The iron and steel industry, which is the largest of its kind in the world, is carried on in an unsurpassed manner in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, and Alabama.

Leather.—The leather industry is not confined to any one part of the country. It is a large industry in several States. In the States of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, New Jersey, Michigan, and Illinois it has attained large proportions. The industry is of substantial size in the States of Ohio, California, and Delaware.

Paper and wood pulp is one of the large industries of this country. Its activities are spread over several States. The important States are New York, Massachusetts, Maine, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, and New Hampshire. A large number of the plants are situated in the smaller cities of these States, as well as in the large cities.

Rubber.—By far the largest portion of the rubber goods output of the country comes from the State of Ohio and the city of Akron.

Salt, while a relatively small industry in value of product, requires a considerable number of workers in its production. The main producing

States for this commodity are Michigan, New York, Ohio, Kansas, and California.

Silk.—The manufacture of silk goods in large quantities is confined to the eastern coast. The principal States of manufacture are Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, and New York.

Slaughtering and meat-packing is really a Central Western industry. However, the State of New York is a large producing State in this line. The principal States of production are Illinois, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Iowa.

POPULATION OF THE STATES

State.	Population of State.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Alabama	2,348,174	Montgomery	43,464
Arizona	334,162	Phœnix	29,053
Arkansas	1,752,204	Little Rock	65,142
California	3,426,861	Sacramento	65,908
Colorado	939,629	Denver	256,491
Connecticut	1,380,631	Hartford	138,036
Delaware	223,003	Dover	4,042
Dis. of Columbia	437,571	Washington	437,571
Florida	968,470	Tallahassee	5,637
Georgia	2,895,832	Atlanta	200,616
Idaho	431,866	Boise	21,393
Illinois	6,485,280	Springfield	59,183
Indiana	2,930,390	Indianapolis	314,194
Iowa	2,404,021	Des Moines	126,468
Kansas	1,769,257	Topeka	50,022
Kentucky	2,416,630	Frankfort	9,805
Louisiana	1,798,509	Baton Rouge	21,782
Maine	768,014	Augusta	14,114

State.	Population of State.	Capital.	Population of Capital.
Maryland	1,449,661	Annapolis	11,214
Massachusetts	3,852,356	Boston	748,060
Michigan	3,668,412	Lansing	57,327
Minnesota	2,387,125	St. Paul	234,698
Mississippi	1,790,618	Jackson	22,817
Missouri	3,404,055	Jefferson City	14,490
Montana	548,889	Helena	12,037
Nebraska	1,296,372	Lincoln	54,948
Nevada	77,407	Carson City	1,685
New Hampshire	443,083	Concord	22,167
New Jersey	3,155,900	Trenton	119,289
New Mexico	360,350	Santa Fe	7,236
New York	10,385,227	Albany	113,344
North Carolina	2,559,123	Raleigh	24,418
North Dakota	646,872	Bismarck	7,122
Ohio	5,759,394	Columbus	237,031
Oklahoma	2,028,283	Oklahoma City	91,295
Oregon	783,389	Salem	17,679
Pennsylvania	8,720,017	Harrisburg	75,917
Rhode Island	604,397	Providence	237,595
South Carolina	1,683,724	Columbia	37,524
South Dakota	636,547	Pierre	3,209
Tennessee	2,337,885	Nashville	118,342
Texas	4,663,228	Austin	34,876
Utah	449,396	Salt Lake City	118,110
Vermont	352,426	Montpelier	7,125
Virginia	2,309,187	Richmond	171,667
Washington	1,356,621	Olympia	7,795
West Virginia	1,463,701	Charleston	39,608
Wisconsin	2,632,067	Madison	38,378
Wyoming	194,402	Cheyenne	13,829

WHAT THE CONSTITUTION DOES FOR THE CITIZEN

By Henry A. Wise Wood

(Reprinted in part by courtesy of the National Association for Constitutional Government)

The CONSTITUTION of the United States says:

"No person shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

The workingman enjoys the right of private property when he may own his tools and his savings.

He enjoys the right of private property when he may put his earnings into a home and own it.

He enjoys the right of private property when he may put his earnings into a little shop and own that.

The right of private property thus enables the workingman to become a householder and an employer.

He enjoys the right of private property when he may put the earnings of his shop into Liberty Bonds and own them. Thus the right of private property enables the workingman to become not only an employer, but a bondholder—a capitalist with money to invest.

In this way American industry has been built up.

It is composed of workingmen who are on the different rungs of the ladder of prosperity. Those at

the top are workingmen whom the Constitution enabled to climb by protecting them when they were at the bottom and by continuing to protect them while they were climbing.

Those at the bottom are workingmen whom the Constitution is now protecting in their equal chance to climb. They may go as high as their brains and hard work and good character will carry them.

The Constitution thus guarantees an open ladder, which is free for all. Every man, woman, or child may get on this ladder and go as far toward the top as their individual ability will permit, but the Constitution does not supply an elevator to lift the lazy or incompetent to prosperity along with the industrious and skillful.

The Constitution says, in effect:

"This way to success. I shall protect you while you are climbing according to the rules of honesty and fair play; but you must climb by your own power, with your own legs and hands and brains.

"I protect you while you are a workingman, because the workingman is necessary to the world. I protect you when you have become an employer, because the employer also is necessary to the world. Without him industry could not be organized, and without organized industry the world could not live.

"And I protect you when you have earned enough to have savings to invest and have become a bondholder or a stockholder—a capitalist. Every man who saves money is a capitalist, whether he has put by a week's earnings, a year's earnings, or the earnings of a lifetime.

"I protect the workingman because the nation

needs his labor; I protect the employer because the nation needs organized industry.

"Without the workingman, without the employer, without those who have saved their earnings and so become capitalists, the nation could not be run, nor could it protect its citizens from crime, riot, or revolution, nor carry on war to defend itself from invasion and conquest, and all from irretrievable disaster."

INTRODUCTION TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

AN EXTRACT

The following is an extract from an introduction to the Constitution of the United States by Merrill E. Gates, LL. D., L. H. D., reprinted by courtesy of the National Association for Constitutional Government:

"Our Constitution is the very heart and life of the nation we love. Other nations the world over have copied it. Evidently, our fathers expected the people of the United States to be familiar with the Constitution in all its essential provisions.

"The Constitution and the Workingman

"Especially should every workingman and woman become familiar with the Constitution. It is the workingman's best friend. It not only protects him in his personal freedom and his political rights, it assures to him the full and regular payment of the wages he contracts to work for. It pro-

tects his savings. It guards his home. It respects and protects his family life. Courts and the judges, by some of whose decisions he sometimes has felt himself aggrieved, are nevertheless the workingman's best friends. It is by the keen sense of justice and the trained intelligence of our judges that the workingman is protected against the ruinous effects of misguided attempts at legislation which would (if it could) set aside or overthrow the safeguards with which our fundamental law has surrounded us. It is the careful and just administration of our government, guarded and insured by our courts, that keeps our national life secure.

"The Constitution and the Courts

"Study the Constitution. See how the law and the courts protect you. Let no demagogue persuade you to advocate changes which would make it impossible for our courts to have strong and fearless judges to continue to defend us in our constitutional rights.

"The Glory and the Responsibility of Citizenship

"It is no small thing to be a citizen of the world's greatest Republic! It is a great responsibility to be a voter here. You want to know your privileges and your power as an American voter, and you want to know your duties and responsibilities, as well as your rights, under the Constitution. Think them out for yourself, as you read and study the clear provisions of our great fundamental law.

"Let each one of us have a copy of our title-deed to our rights as American citizens. Let us read, think about, and discuss with our friends the Constitution, which is the charter of our national life. Study its principles. Know it. Then we shall love it. Do not fancy that you can play well the great game of American life without knowing the rules of the game. One flag, one country, one nation! Let us love our own country, honor our own flag. Not for us the red flag of a false and anarchistic internationalism, but the Red, White, and Blue, for which our fathers and brothers and sons have died; under which, please God, we will live, and for which if need be, we will die—faithful to the brotherhood of the whole human race by being first of all faithful to our own home, our own family, our own community, and to the land we love!"

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the Blessings of Liberty to ourselves and our Posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

Article I.

Section 1. All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SECTION 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of Members chosen every second Year by the People of the several States, and the Electors in each State shall have the Qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous Branch of the State Legislature.

No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the Age of twenty-five Years, and been seven Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

*[Representatives and direct Taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective Numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole Number of free Persons, including those bound to Service for a Term of Years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other Persons.] The actual Enumeration shall be made within three Years after the first Meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent Term of ten Years, in such Manner as they shall by Law direct. The Number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty Thousand, but each State shall have at Least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to chuse three, Massachusetts eight, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations one, Connecticut five, New York six, New Jersey four, Pennsylvania eight, Delaware one, Maryland six, Virginia

* The clause included in brackets is amended by the 14th amendment, 2d section, p. 77.

ten, North Carolina five, South Carolina five, and Georgia three.

When vacancies happen in the Representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue Writs of Election to fill such Vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall chuse their Speaker and other Officers; and shall have the sole Power of Impeachment.

SECTION 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six Years; and each Senator shall have one Vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in Consequence of the first Election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three Classes. The Seats of the Senators of the first Class shall be vacated at the Expiration of the second year, of the second Class at the Expiration of the fourth Year, and the third Class at the Expiration of the sixth Year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if Vacancies happen by Resignation, or otherwise, during the Recess of the Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary Appointments until the next Meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such Vacancies.

No Person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty Years, and been nine Years a Citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an Inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no Vote, unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall chuse their other Officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the Absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole Power to try all Impeachments. When sitting for that Purpose, they shall be on Oath or Affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside: And no Person shall be convicted without the Concurrence of two-thirds of the Members present.

Judgment in Cases of Impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from Office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any Office of honor, Trust or Profit under the United States: but the Party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to Indictment, Trial, Judgment and Punishment, according to Law.

SECTION 4. The Times, Places and Manner of holding Elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by Law make or alter such Regulations, except as to the Places of chusing Senators.

The Congress shall essemble at least once in every Year, and such Meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by Law appoint a different Day.

SECTION 5. Each House shall be the Judge of the Elections, Returns and Qualifications of its own Members, and a Majority of each shall constitute a Quorum to do Business; but a smaller Number may adjourn from day to day, and may be author-

ized to compel the Attendance of absent Members, in such Manner, and under such Penalties as each House may provide.

Each House may determine the Rules of its Proceedings, punish its Members for disorderly Behavior, and, with the Concurrence of two-thirds, expel a Member.

Each House shall keep a Journal of its Proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such Parts as may in their judgment require Secrecy; and the Yeas and Nays of the Members of either House on any question shall, at the Desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the Journal.

Neither House, during the Session of Congress, shall, without the Consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a Compensation for their Services, to be ascertained by Law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all Cases, except Treason, Felony and Breach of the Peace, be privileged from Arrest during their Attendance at the Session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any Speech or Debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other Place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the Time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil Office under the Authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the Emoluments whereof shall have been increased during

such time; and no Person holding any Office under the United States, shall be a Member of either House during his Continuance in Office.

SECTION 7. All Bills for raising Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with Amendments as on other Bills.

Every Bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a Law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approves he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it, with his Objections to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the Objections at large on their Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such Reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the Bill, it shall be sent, together with the Objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House, it shall become a Law. But in all such Cases the Votes of both Houses shall be determined by Yeas and Nays, and the Names of the Persons voting for and against the Bill shall be entered on the Journal of each House respectively. If any Bill shall not be returned by the President within ten Days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the Same shall be a Law, in like Manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their Adjournment prevent its Return, in which Case it shall not be a Law.

Every Order, Resolution, or Vote to which the Concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question

of Adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the Same shall take Effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the Rules and Limitations prescribed in the Case of a Bill.

SECTION 8. The Congress shall have Power To lay and collect Taxes, Duties, Imposts and Excises, to pay the Debts and provide for the common Defence and general Welfare of the United States; but all Duties, Imposts and Excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

To borrow Money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offences against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces;

To provide for calling forth the Militia to execute the Laws of the Union, suppress Insurrections and repel Invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining, the Militia, and for governing such Part of them as may be employed in the Service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the Appointment of the Officers, and the Authority of training the Militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive Legislation in all Cases whatsoever, over such District (not exceeding ten Miles square) as may, by Cession of particular States, and the Acceptance of Congress, become the Seat of the Government of the United States, and to exercise like Authority over all Places purchased by the Consent of the Legislature of the State in which the Same shall be, for the Erection of Forts, Magazines, Arsenals, dock-Yards, and other needful Buildings;—And

To make all Laws which shall be necessary and

proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

SECTION 9. The Migration or Importation of such Persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the Year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a Tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each Person.

The Privilege of the Writ of Habeas Corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in Cases of Rebellion or Invasion the public Safety may require it.

No Bill of Attainder or ex post facto Law shall be passed.

No Capitation, or other direct, tax shall be laid, unless in Proportion to the Census or Enumeration herein before directed to be taken.

No Tax or Duty shall be laid on Articles exported from any State.

No Preference shall be given by any Regulation of Commerce or Revenue to the Ports of one State over those of another; nor shall Vessels bound to, or from, one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay Duties in another.

No Money shall be drawn from the Treasury, but in Consequence of Appropriations made by Law; and a regular Statement and Account of the Receipts and Expenditures of all public Money shall be published from time to time.

No Title of Nobility shall be granted by the

United States: And no Person holding any Office of Profit or Trust under them, shall, without the Consent of the Congress, accept of any present, Emolument, Office, or Title, of any kind whatever, from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

SECTION 10. No State shall enter into any Treaty, Alliance, or Confederation; grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal; coin Money; emit Bills of Credit; make any Thing but gold and silver Coin a Tender in Payment of Debts; pass any Bill of Attainder, ex post facto Law, or Law impairing the Obligation of Contracts, or grant any Title of Nobility.

No State shall, without the Consent of the Congress, lay any Imposts or Duties on Imports or Exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection Laws: and the net Produce of all Duties and Imposts, laid by any State on Imports or Exports, shall be for the Use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such Laws shall be subject to the Revision and Controul of the Congress.

No State shall, without the Consent of Congress, lay any Duty of Tonnage, keep Troops, or ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America.

He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

["The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two Persons, of whom one at least shall not be an Inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a List of all the Persons voted for, and of the Number of Votes for each; which List they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the Seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a Majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes

shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; A quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States, and a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal Votes, the Senate shall chuse from them by Ballot the Vice-President."]

(This clause has been replaced by the twelfth amendment, p. 77.)

The Congress may determine the Time of chusing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

In Case of the Removal of the President from Office, or of his Death, Resignation, or Inability to discharge the Powers and Duties of the said Office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by Law provide for the Case of Removal, Death, Resignation, or Inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what Officer shall then act as President, and such Officer shall act accordingly, until the Disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated Times, receive for his Services, a Compensation, which shall neither be encreased nor diminished during the Period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that Period any other Emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:—"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my Ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States.

SECTION 2. The President shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the Militia of the several States, when called into the actual Service of the United States; he may require the Opinion, in writing, of the principal Officer in each of the executive Departments, upon any Subject relating to the Duties of their respective Offices, and he shall have Power to grant Reprieves and Pardons for Offenses against the United States, except in Cases of Impeachment.

He shall have Power, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, to make Treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the Advice and Consent of the Senate, shall appoint Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls, Judges of the supreme Court, and all other Officers of the United States, whose Appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established

by Law; but the Congress may by Law vest the Appointment of such inferior Officers, as they think proper, in the President alone, in the Courts of Law, or in the Heads of Departments.

The President shall have Power to fill up all Vacancies that may happen during the Recess of the Senate, by granting Commissions which shall expire at the End of their next Session.

Section 3. He shall from time to time give to the Congress Information of the State of the Union, and recommend to their Consideration such Measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary Occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in Case of Disagreement between them, with Respect to the Time of Adjournment, he may adjourn them to such Time as he shall think proper; he shall receive Ambassadors and other public Ministers; he shall take Care that the Laws be faithfully executed, and shall Commission all the Officers of the United States.

Section 4. The President, Vice President and all civil Officers of the United States, shall be removed from Office on Impeachment for, and Conviction of, Treason, Bribery, or other high Crimes and Misdemeanors.

Article III.

Section 1. The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The Judges,

both of the supreme and inferior Courts, shall hold their Offices during good Behaviour, and shall, at stated Times, receive for their Services, a Compensation, which shall not be diminished during their Continuance in Office.

SECTION 2. The judicial Power shall extend to all Cases, in Law and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the Laws of the United States, and Treaties made, or which shall be made, under their Authority;—to all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls;—to all Cases of admiralty and maritime Jurisdiction;—to Controversies to which the United States shall be a Party;—to Controversies between two or more States;—between a State and Citizens of another State;—between Citizens of different States,—between Citizens of the same State claiming Lands under Grants of different States, and between a State, or the Citizens thereof, and foreign States, Citizens or Subjects.

In all Cases affecting Ambassadors, other public ministers and Consuls, and those in which a State shall be Party, the supreme Court shall have original Jurisdiction. In all the other Cases before mentioned, the supreme Court shall have appellate Jurisdiction, both as to Law and Fact, with such Exceptions, and under such Regulations as the Congress shall make.

The Trial of all Crimes, except in Cases of Impeachment, shall be by Jury; and such Trial shall be held in the State where the said Crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the Trial shall be at such Place

or Places as the Congress may by Law have directed.

Section 3. Treason against the United States, shall consist only in levying War against them, or in adhering to their Enemies, giving them Aid and Comfort. No Person shall be convicted of Treason unless on the Testimony of two Witnesses to the same overt Act, or on Confession in open Court.

The Congress shall have Power to declare the Punishment of Treason, but no Attainder of Treason shall work Corruption of Blood, or Forfeiture except during the Life of the Person attainted.

Article IV.

Section 1. Full Faith and Credit shall be given in each State to the public Acts, Records, and judicial Proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general Laws prescribe the Manner in which such Acts, Records and Proceedings shall be proved, and the Effect thereof.

Section 2. The Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all Privileges and Immunities of Citizens in the several States.

A person charged in any State with Treason, Felony, or other Crime, who shall flee from Justice, and be found in another State, shall on Demand of the executive Authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up to be removed to the State having Jurisdiction of the Crime.

No Person held to Service or Labour in one State, under the Laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in Consequence of any Law or Regu-

lation therein, be discharged from such Service or Labour, but shall be delivered up on Claim of the Party to whom such Service or Labour may be due.

SECTION 3. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the Jurisdiction of any other State; nor any State be formed by the Junction of two or more States, or Parts of States, without the Consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have Power to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to Prejudice any Claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

SECTION 4. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican Form of Government, and shall protect each of them against Invasion; and on Application of the Legislature, or of the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic Violence.

ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose Amendments to this Constitution, or, on the Application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing Amendments, which, in either Case, shall be valid to all Intents and Purposes, as Part of this Con-

stitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States, or by Conventions in three fourths thereof, as the one or the other Mode of Ratification may be proposed by the Congress; Provided that no Amendment which may be made prior to the Year One thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any Manner affect the first and fourth Clauses in the Ninth Section of the first Article; and that no State, without its Consent, shall be deprived of its equal Suffrage in the Senate.

Article VI.

All Debts contracted and Engagements entered into, before the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the Laws of the United States which shall be made in Pursuance thereof; and all Treaties made, or which shall be made, under the Authority of the United States, shall be the supreme Law of the Land; and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any Thing in the Constitution or Laws of any State to the Contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the Members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial Officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by Oath or Affirmation, to support this Constitution; but no religious Test shall ever be required as a Qualification to any Office or public Trust under the United States.

Article VII.

The Ratification of the Conventions of nine States, shall be sufficient for the Establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the Same.

Done in Convention by the Unanimous Consent of the States Present the Seventeenth Day of September in the Year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and Eighty seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the Twelfth.

ARTICLES IN ADDITION TO, AND AMENDMENT OF, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, PROPOSED BY CONGRESS, AND RATIFIED BY THE LEGISLATURES OF THE SEVERAL STATES PURSUANT TO THE FIFTH ARTICLE OF THE ORIGINAL CONSTITUTION.

Article I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.

Article II.

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Article III.

No Soldier shall, in time of peace be quartered in any house, without the consent of the Owner, nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

Article IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no Warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by Oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

Article V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the Militia, when in actual service in time of War or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any Criminal Case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due

process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation.

Article VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining Witnesses in his favor, and to have the Assistance of Counsel for his defence.

Article VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any Court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

Article VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

Article IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

Article X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Article XI.

The Judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by Citizens of another State, or by Citizens or Subjects of any Foreign State.

Article XII.

The Electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the

whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President, shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

Article XIII.

Section 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the

party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SECTION 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SECTION 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice-President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion, or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens

shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

SECTION 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SECTION 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SECTION 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by

the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII.

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures.

When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: *Provided,* That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct.

This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as a part of the Constitution.

Article XVIII.

Section 1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

Section 2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Article XIX.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

HELPFUL HINTS FOR MEN AND WOMEN

(*The following are suggested by, and in part quoted from pamphlets published by the States of Connecticut and California.*)

If You are in Trouble

All immigrants who wish information, or feel that they have been wronged or abused or defrauded, are asked to go in person or write to the teacher of the nearest public evening school where they live.

Those who live in Cleveland, Ohio, should go to The Citizens' Bureau, Old County Court House, Public Square.

In many towns in Massachusetts, immigrants will find help and advice at the public libraries.

The welfare organizations spoken of in the chapter with the title, "Finding Work," will also be of help to many immigrants when in trouble.

Instructions for Traveling

Buy your railroad or steamship ticket at the ticket office of the company.

You may carry some baggage with you. This may be "checked" at the baggage-room. A baggage check with a certain number is attached to each trunk, suitcase, or other article, and another check with the same number is given you. When you arrive at the end of your journey, present this check at the baggage-room where you leave the train. Do not lose the check or present it at any

other office except at the station to which your ticket entitled you to go.

If your baggage is lost, destroyed, stolen, or detained, consult the baggageman at the railroad station or the teacher of the public evening school where you live.

Sickness in Your Family

If some member of your family is sick, and you have no friends to help you, send word to the city or county health officer or to the Associated Charities. The Town Clerk in the Town Hall can tell you where to find the Health Officer. If you live outside of a city, your local postmaster can probably advise you.

If You are Hurt

If you are hurt in an accident while you are at work, you should report to your employer at once. In many States the employer is required by law to see that you are cared for by a doctor, and to pay your medical and hospital expenses. The employees' compensation laws of many States require that if the employee be unable to work as the result of an accident, the employer shall pay the laborer a part of the wages he would have received. If you do not receive proper medical treatment, or if you do not receive the amount of wages to which you feel you are entitled, you should apply to the proper State Board. You do not need an attorney, or lawyer, for this purpose. You should write to the Commissioner, giving your name, occupation, the

number of hours a day and the number of hours a week which you worked, and the amount of wages you received by the day, week, or month; your address, your age, the name of your employer, the name of the doctor who treated you, the nature of the injury, how it happened, the names of the people who saw the accident, and the date on which it happened. The teacher of the public evening school where you live, or the postmaster, will probably be able to give you the Commissioner's name and address.

Care of Your Living Place

Keep your rooms clean and tidy. Have plenty of fresh air in your home.

Always sleep with your windows open.

Do not allow rubbish, garbage or manure in your yard. If the yard or court is used by others, get together and agree on each person doing his share of cleaning up.

Clean your yard often.

One of the reasons for the high cost of rent at the present time is the unnecessary abuse and neglect of property by tenants. Take care of your rented home as if you owned it yourself.

You can help to make your home surroundings more healthful and pleasant. Keep streets, sidewalks, parks, and playgrounds in your neighborhood free from rubbish, garbage, and the like.

Filth and rubbish invite flies and disease germs. The presence of these about your home may bring sickness and death.

If You are Arrested and Put in Jail

If you are arrested on any charge except murder, you have a right to give bail and secure your release. You also have a right to have a lawyer come and see you at once. Do not hire any lawyer who comes to see you in jail unless you have sent for him yourself. Good lawyers do not go to jails looking for cases. Do not hire any lawyer who is recommended to you by other prisoners or by the officers. If you think that your lawyer is not taking care of your case properly, write to the local teacher of the public evening school where you live.

Lawyers

There are many good lawyers and some bad ones. Sometimes men pretend to be lawyers who have no right to practice law. Sometimes lawyers cheat their clients. If you have been imposed on or cheated by such lawyers, you should report them to the teacher of the public evening school where you live.

A lawyer who comes to you and asks for your business is not a good lawyer.

If you need a lawyer and do not know a good one, inquire of several of your friends until you find a lawyer with a good reputation.

Do not hire a lawyer who tells you that he can do something dishonest for you. Such lawyers and their clients always get caught. You would not want to be led into doing a dishonest thing.

If you need a lawyer and have no money to pay for his services, go to a Legal Aid Society.

Interpreters

Sometimes immigrants are imposed upon by interpreters. If you are called into court, it is well to take an interpreter with you, so that you will be sure that the court knows what you mean to say. You may be sure then that the official interpreter, or the interpreter for your opponent, is saying the things you wish him to say. A person does not need to be a professional interpreter in order to interpret well. Many times boys of your own race who are attending high school make good interpreters. But you must be very careful that the person you select does not impose upon you while pretending to be your friend.

Do not hire a professional interpreter who has a bad reputation. You may think that he is helping you when he is really working against you. Do not hire an interpreter who is recommended by a person you do not trust. If you pay money to any person, or have any understanding or agreement with him, be sure that everything is talked over when all parties are present. Sometimes interpreters tell their clients that large sums of money must be paid for some purpose and then keep the money themselves. If you know of any interpreters who are such impostors report them to the teacher of the public evening school where you live.

Going into Court or to Law

Do not go to court at all unless you have to. If you get into trouble about domestic or business affairs and cannot settle it without assistance, go to

the teacher of the public evening school where you live, and see if it cannot be adjusted peacefully.

Abraham Lincoln said "Discourage litigation. Persuade your neighbors to compromise whenever you can. Point out to them how the nominal winner is often the real loser—in fees, expenses, and waste of time."

If some one does wrong to you and you do not know whether he should be arrested, go to the teacher of the public evening school where you live and get advice.

Legal Papers or Court Papers

If an officer, or other person, gives you any papers from court, go to the county clerk, or your local teacher of the public evening school where you live, and find out at once what they are. You may get into serious trouble if you wait.

Signing Papers

Do not sign your name to any paper until you know what it says. If you do, you may suffer a great loss. If you cannot read and understand the paper, get some competent and trustworthy person to read and explain it to you. The teacher of the public evening school where you live will be glad to assist you.

Contracts or Agreements

If you make a contract or agreement with another person in regard to matters of business of any

kind, it should be in writing. In this way you can be sure that you really agree. Many lawsuits would be avoided if people understood each other better when they begin to do business. Be sure, however, that the paper states exactly what you mean, and remember not to sign any such paper unless you know what it says. If you get into trouble, the teacher of the public evening school where you live may be able to help you.

Partnerships

Sometimes people have trouble over partnerships. If you have a partner, be sure that both of you understand just what each of you is supposed to do in the business. Understand how the accounts are to be kept. Most partnership troubles can be avoided if the agreement is carefully drawn up in writing.

Injuries to Persons or Property

If you, or your property, are hurt in any manner by a street car, or an automobile, or a truck, or in any other way on account of the carelessness of any person, you may be entitled to damages or other relief. Do not sign any receipts or releases or other papers until you find out what your rights are. The teacher of the public evening school where you live can advise and help you in such cases.

Alien Income Tax

Foreign-born people in the United States who are not actually residing here are required by the

laws of the United States to pay an income tax only on income from sources within the United States.

Foreign-born people residing in the United States are required to pay income tax on income from all sources in excess of certain deductions and credits provided by the law. If you do actually live and intend to maintain your residence in the United States, then you may sign a certificate in a form provided by the United States Government, claiming residence in this country. These certificates can be secured at the office of the Internal Revenue Collector in the Federal Building. If you will inquire at the post-office where you live, you can find the nearest office of the Internal Revenue Collector. When you have signed one of these certificates you are then required to pay only the same taxes as American citizens do. Many foreign people sign these certificates thinking that if they do they become American citizens. This is not the fact. You can only become a citizen by becoming naturalized. If you do not sign this certificate you will have to pay larger taxes.

Railroad and Highway Danger Signals

Most of the States place *danger signs* or *signals* along the highways to warn drivers of vehicles against dangerous places on the road ahead of them. These signs warn you when the road crosses a railroad track. They tell you when a sharp curve or a steep hill is ahead of you. They tell you to drive slowly when a school-house is ahead of you, so that you will not run over the children.

Learn to read and **obey** these signs. Drive slowly when you see one.

Be especially careful at railroad crossings. It is safest to **stop, look, listen,** before you cross a railroad track.

At some railroad crossings there are signals which tell when a train is coming; sometimes a bell rings; sometimes a red light flashes; sometimes there is a watchman who holds up a sign with the word **stop** on it. Some crossings are guarded by bars that are lowered across the road when a train is coming. But more often there is only a sign which gives warning that a crossing is near. These signs vary in shape and in the words that are on them. Learn to recognize all these signs. Do what they tell you to do. If you do not heed them you may get killed. If you drive carelessly you may kill or injure others. Reckless or careless drivers must pay the penalty of the law. The penalty is fine or imprisonment or both.

Licenses

Before you can start in business in a store or as a peddler, it is usually necessary to get a license. These licenses will be found at the office of the city clerk, or at the office of the county clerk. If you do not go to see these officers first, you may be arrested and fined or imprisoned.

Hunting and Fishing

In most States, no person is allowed to kill wild birds or animals until he has a license. This li-

cense can generally be secured at the office of the county clerk in each county, and at most town clerks' offices. You must then carry the license with you whenever you go to hunt. Some fish, birds, and animals must not be killed at any time (see statute laws), and others can be killed only in limited number and size, and in certain months of the year.

Generally no person is allowed to keep wild birds or animals in captivity without a special permit. Any person who violates any of those provisions of the law is guilty of a crime. Cruelty of any kind to animals is also a crime and brings punishment.

License fees are sometimes higher for aliens than for citizens. When you become naturalized, you will then have to pay only the smaller fee required of citizens.

Motor Vehicles

In most States, persons who drive motor cycles, automobiles, and motor trucks must have licenses to do so. There are many laws governing the use of motor vehicles, and you should not try to drive one until you have learned these laws. If you do, you may commit a crime and be imprisoned or fined, or both.

Marriage Licenses

The laws of the United States require that a marriage license shall be secured before people can marry. This license can be had at the office of the county clerk.

Support of Children

It is the duty of every father and mother to support their children. If any person having the ability to do so, refuses to provide food, clothing, shelter, or necessary medical attention for his minor child, in most States he is guilty of a crime. He can be placed in prison or forced to work to support such child. If a man is the father of a child by a woman to whom he is not married, he is required to support the child just the same.

Support of Wife

Any man who fails to provide for his wife, in most States, is guilty of a crime. He may be put in prison, or forced to work to provide for her.

Trouble Between Husband and Wife

If you have family trouble of any kind, the teacher of the public evening school where you live, or the Associated Charities will probably help you. Do not go to see a lawyer until you have consulted one of these.

Insurance

Every man with a family should carry life insurance, no matter how difficult it may be for him to pay the premiums. The wife and children ought not to suffer in case the man of the family loses his life. Insurance will afford them relief.

There are many kinds of insurance. Life insurance is paid when the person insured dies.

Sometimes a person may draw money on his insurance in case of sickness. People insure their homes and property against loss by fire. Accident insurance is carried by many people.

The agent will give you an application. Read it carefully before you sign. Be sure that the application asks for the kind of insurance you wish. The insurance company will then send you "an insurance policy." This policy is a contract between you and the insurance company. It tells you what the company promises to do. It tells you what you must pay them. Read it carefully. If it does not give you the protection the agent promised write to the company. The evening school teacher will help you.

Banking and Saving Money

Try to save some of your pay each week. It is not safe to keep your savings in your home. Someone may steal your money. Your house may be destroyed by fire. Deposit your money in a bank. The bank will keep it safe for you. A National Bank or a State bank is safe. They give you a bank book in which a record of your deposit is made. You may draw out your money whenever you wish. Banks pay interest on savings accounts. Most banks pay 4 per cent. Four per cent means 4 cents on a dollar.

Many people have commercial or checking accounts at banks. A depositor may give a check on his bank. These checks are as good as money. You cannot give a check unless you have money in the bank. It is a crime to do so.

You can also deposit your money at the post-office. The United States Government pays interest on money deposited at the post-office at the rate of 2 per cent. Ask the postmaster for the Postal Savings Department.

Do not give your money to any of your friends to keep. Do not lend it. Do not hide it away, for it may be lost or stolen or burned. If you put it in a reliable bank, or in the post-office, then it is safe.

One of the safest forms of investment you can possibly make is in United States Treasury Savings Certificates or in United States Liberty Bonds. These are both Government securities. The Treasury Savings Certificates may be secured from any post-office. Go to the postmaster for information. Liberty Bonds may be obtained from the National and State banks.

SAVE AND INVEST. In this way you will have money to help you if hard times come; you will have money if work fails; you will have money for old age, and to leave to your children.